

APPENDIX L

REV 1.2, 25 MAY 2007

LEED Project Credit Guidance

This spreadsheet indicates Army required credits, Army recommendations regarding preference and avoidance of individual credits, project-specific ranking of individual point preferences, discussion of Installation roles in support of individual credits, and issues that Government Project Delivery Teams (PDTs) need to be aware of relating to individual credits. The Resources section that follows provides references and resources that relate to LEED, including policy and legal requirements, design guides and documentation resources.

LEED 2.2 Credit Paragraph		Army Guidance: Required - Preferred - Avoid	Project Preference Ranking: (1=most preferred, blank=no preference)	
	LEED Project Credit Guidance			
PAR	FEATURE			REMARKS
CATEGORY 1 - SUSTAINABLE SITES (14 POSSIBLE POINTS)				
SSPR1	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met. Related to compliance with 40 CFR 122.26 (Clean Water Act).

SS1	Site Selection	Pref		See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit.
SS2	Development Density & Community Connectivity - OPTION 1 DENSITY		X	Credit is determined by Installation's site selection. See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit. Required development density is uncommon on Installations.
	Development Density & Community Connectivity - OPTION 2 CONNECTIVITY		X	Credit is determined by Installation's site selection. See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit.
SS3	Brownfield Redevelopment		X	Credit is determined by Installation's site selection. See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit. Remediation performed by others (outside of construction contract) qualifies for this credit. Selection of previously remediated sites does not qualify.
SS4.1	Alternative Transportation: Public Transportation Access	Pref	X	Credit is determined by Installation's site selection. See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit.
SS4.2	Alternative Transportation: Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
SS4.3	Alternative Transportation: Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient Vehicles - OPTION 1			Requires provision of vehicles, which cannot be purchased with construction funds. Assume Government will not provide vehicles unless indicated otherwise.
SS4.3	Alternative Transportation: Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient Vehicles - OPTION 2	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
SS4.3	Alternative Transportation: Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient Vehicles - OPTION 3			Requires provision of vehicle refueling stations. Installation must support type of fuel and commit to maintaining/supporting refueling stations.
SS4.4	Alternative Transportation: Parking Capacity	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
SS5.1	Site Development: Protect or Restore Habitat			Ability to earn this credit depends greatly on size of project site and land made available within site boundary (but outside development footprint) that is made available for habitat.

SS5.2	Site Development: Maximize Open Space	Pref		AT/FP standoffs often create open space required to earn this credit. Particularly for vehicle-oriented facilities requiring adjacent hardstand, earning this credit may require larger site boundary to obtain credit.
SS6.1	Stormwater Design: Quantity Control	Pref		Related to compliance with 40 CFR 122.26 (Clean Water Act).
SS6.2	Stormwater Design: Quality Control			
SS7.1	Heat Island Effect: Non-Roof	Pref		
SS7.2	Heat Island Effect: Roof	Pref		Coordinate with nearby airfield requirements, which may preclude this credit.
SS8	Light Pollution Reduction	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost. May not be feasible for Access Control Points and other projects subject to Chapter 11 Security Lighting requirements of UFC 3-550-03FA.
CATEGORY 2 – WATER EFFICIENCY (5 POSSIBLE POINTS)				
WE1.1	Water Efficient Landscaping: Reduce by 50%	Pref		
WE1.2	Water Efficient Landscaping: No Potable Water Use or No Irrigation	Pref		
WE2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies - OPTION 1			
WE2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies - OPTION 2			
WE3.1	Water Use Reduction: 20% Reduction	Pref		Related to Army mandate for waterless urinals beginning FY10.
WE3.2	Water Use Reduction: 30% Reduction	Pref		
CATEGORY 3 – ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE (17 POSSIBLE POINTS)				
EAPR1	Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met.
EAPR2	Minimum Energy Performance (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met.
EAPR3	Fundamental Refrigerant Management (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met.
EA1	Optimize Energy Performance	Rqd	Rqd	Earning of LEED EA1 points as indicated in paragraph ENERGY CONSERVATION , as a minimum, is required. Note that LEED points calculation is based on energy cost reduction.

EA2.1	On-Site Renewable Energy			
EA3	Enhanced Commissioning	Avd	Avd	This credit is not readily achievable. Estimated costs range from 2.5% to 5% of construction cost. The Commissioning Authority cannot be provided through the Contractor. Commissioning Authority activities begin during design phase and continue well beyond beneficial occupancy. Assume Government will not provide CxA post-occupancy activities.
EA4	Enhanced Refrigerant Management			Availability issues must be addressed.
EA5	Measurement & Verification			Credit relates to EPACT metering requirements. Provider and funding of post-occupancy activities must be coordinated. Assume Government will not provide post-occupancy activities.
EA6	Green Power		X	Credit is determined by Installation's purchase of green power. See paragraph LEED CREDITS COORDINATION for information relating to this credit.
CATEGORY 4 – MATERIALS AND RESOURCES (13 POSSIBLE POINTS)				
MRPR1	Storage & Collection of Recyclables (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met. Installation provides collection service and outside receptacle needs coordination.
MR1.1	Building Reuse: Maintain 75% of Existing Walls, Floors & Roof			
MR1.2	Building Reuse: Maintain 95% of Existing Walls, Floors & Roof			
MR1.3	Building Reuse: Maintain 50% of Interior Non-Structural Elements			
MR2.1	Construction Waste Management: Divert 50% From Disposal	Pref	1	See paragraph CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C&D) WASTE MANAGEMENT for project requirement.

MR2.2	Construction Waste Management: Divert 75% From Disposal	Pref		
MR3.1	Materials Reuse: 5%			Installation provides information on any salvage/refurbished materials available on-post for incorporation in project.
MR3.2	Materials Reuse: 10%			Installation provides information on any salvage/refurbished materials available on-post for incorporation in project.
MR4.1	Recycled Content: 10% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)	Pref		Relates directly to EPA CPG compliance and is highly preferred. Federal regulation as well as Federal, DOD and Army policies require purchase of products that contribute to this credit.
MR4.2	Recycled Content: 20% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)	Pref		Relates directly to EPA CPG compliance and is highly preferred. Significant concrete and steel in project facilitate earning of this credit.
MR5.1	Regional Materials:10% Extracted, Processed & Manufactured Regionally			Because credit requires regional extraction, earning this credit depends on project location relative to extraction locations of required materials.
MR5.2	Regional Materials:20% Extracted, Processed & Manufactured Regionally			Because credit requires regional extraction, earning this credit depends on project location relative to extraction locations of required materials.
MR6	Rapidly Renewable Materials			Relates directly to USDA FB4P biobased materials compliance. Earning this credit is highly dependent on the nature of the project and the opportunities it presents for incorporation of rapidly renewable materials.
MR7	Certified Wood			Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost in projects that include very little wood. For projects with significant wood, additional cost may be prohibitive.
<u>CATEGORY 5 – INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (15 POSSIBLE POINTS)</u>				
EQPR1	Minimum IAQ Performance (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met. Related to compliance with 10 CFR 434 (Federal Energy Code).
EQPR2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control (PREREQUISITE)	Rqd	Rqd	All LEED prerequisites are required to be met. Federal, DOD and Army policy require smoke free buildings, which meets the intent of this prerequisite. The Army currently allows an exemption to this policy for Army Family Housing, RCI housing, and individual rooms in barracks and other lodging where individuals can not be prevented from smoking. For these types of facilities, the requirements of LEED-NC 2.2 Option 3 must

				be met.
EQ1	Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring			
EQ2	Increased Ventilation			May adversely effect ability to earn energy optimization credits.
EQ3.1	Construction IAQ Management Plan: During Construction	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
EQ3.2	Construction IAQ Management Plan: Before Occupancy	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost. Flushout should be prohibited where humidity/moisture introduction is an issue. Construction schedule must accommodate activities required for this credit.
EQ4.1	Low Emitting Materials: Adhesives & Sealants	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
EQ4.2	Low Emitting Materials: Paints & Coatings	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
EQ4.3	Low Emitting Materials: Carpet Systems	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost.
EQ4.4	Low Emitting Materials: Composite Wood & Agrifiber Products	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost in projects that include very little composite wood. For projects with significant composite wood, additional cost/availability issues may be prohibitive.
EQ5	Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost. Roll-up and carpet systems requiring weekly cleaning to earn this credit are not a permitted option for Army projects.
EQ6.1	Controllability of Systems: Lighting			
EQ6.2	Controllability of Systems: Thermal Comfort			Feasibility and cost of provision of individual workstation comfort controls is highly dependent on project type.
EQ7.1	Thermal Comfort: Design			
EQ7.2	Thermal Comfort: Verification			Provider and funding of post-occupancy activities must be coordinated. Assume Government will not provide post-occupancy activities.
EQ8.1	Daylight & Views: Daylight 75% of Spaces	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost provided building design limitations do not preclude it.
EQ8.2	Daylight & Views: Views for 90% of Spaces	Pref		Credit is easily earned at minimal first cost provided building design limitations do not preclude it.

CATEGORY 6 – FACILITY DELIVERY PROCESS (5 POSSIBLE POINTS)				
IDc1.1	Innovation in Design			
IDc1.2	Innovation in Design			
IDc1.3	Innovation in Design			
IDc1.4	Innovation in Design			
IDc2	LEED Accredited Professional	Rqd	Rqd	LEED AP during design and construction is required.

Resources. Following are resources with web links, discussion of Federal and Army mandates and policies that relate to LEED, sources of design guidance and documentation tools to assist the PDT. Use of/compliance with documents indicated in this appendix is not required unless indicated in RFP. In the event of conflict between RFP and this appendix, RFP takes precedence.

Federal Mandates

Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005. Requires energy efficiency improvements in all Federal facilities, as well as metering and increased use of renewable energy sources. Requirements are synopsized in ECB 2005-20, *Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) and how it affects all Federal Facilities*. (CECW-CE-D, 08 Dec 2005) http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/ARMYCOE/COEECB/ecb_2005_20.pdf

EPA, *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Program* (EPA), available through URL: <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/epp/>. Resulting from Executive Order [EO] 13101 *Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition* (White House, 14 September 1998), it establishes basic guidelines for EPP as well as forms the basis for Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (see below).

Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines [CPG], www.epa.gov/cpg.

The EPA publishes the Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPGs), found in 40 CFR 247, that provide a list of products that must contain recovered material. **This is required regardless of whether the LEED recycled content credit is pursued or not.** Recommendations for the percentages of recovered materials are published in a companion document titled the Recovered Materials Advisory Notice (RMAN). Additional products are added every 2-3 years. The CPGs currently include several commonly used construction products (such as concrete, floor tiles, and roofing materials) and landscaping products (such as site furnishings and landscaping timbers).

EPA requires that the purchase of products listed on the CPG contain at least the recycled content indicated in the CPG when practicable. For every project, designer must review the current CPG list and, unless designer determines that justification for non-use exists, ensure that the technical specifications require at least the recycled content indicated in the CPG. The following are considered adequate justifications for non-use:

- The product does not meet appropriate performance standards.
- The product is not available within a reasonable time frame.
- The product is not available competitively (from two or more sources).
- The product is only available at an unreasonable price (compared with a comparable non-recycled content product).

Applicable FAR provisions and clauses: FAR Part 23.4, *Use of Recovered Materials*, 52.223-4, *Recovered Material Certification*, 52.223-9, *Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products*. Note that although EPA designated recycled content products contribute to the LEED recycled content credit, satisfying this requirement does not guarantee that the project will reach the cumulative total required to earn the LEED credit.

USDA Federal Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program (FB4P)

<http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov>

The USDA has a program similar to the EPA CPG, found in 7 CFR 2902, that provides a list of designated products that must contain bio-based material with recommendations for the percentages of bio-based content. The rules for use of designated products are the same as EPA CPG. Currently the only designated construction product is roof coatings, however additional products may be added. For every project, designer must review the current USDA designations for products applicable to the project and, if any are found, unless designer determines that justification for non-use exists, ensure that the technical specifications require at least the bio-based content indicated in the designation.

All Federal contracts that involve the use or purchase of USDA- designated products must specify that the associated procurement requirements be met and must include applicable FAR provisions and clauses (currently not yet published). Note that although USDA designated bio-based content products contribute to the LEED rapidly renewable materials credit, satisfying this requirement does not guarantee that the project will reach the cumulative total required to earn the LEED credit.

FAR Part 23.803 Ozone-Depleting Substances

This federal policy requires that Federal agencies implement cost-effective programs to minimize the procurement of materials and substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone and give preference to the procurement of alternative chemicals, products, and manufacturing processes that reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere.

Applicable FAR provisions and clauses: 52.223-11 *Ozone Depleting Substances*, 52.223-12 *Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners*.

10 CFR Part 434, *Energy Code for New Federal Commercial and Multi-Family High Rise Residential Buildings*. www.wbdg.org Mandates/References, Federal Mandates, Code of Federal Regulations.

Requires federal projects comply with ASHRAE Standard 90.1, including ASHRAE Standard 62.1 – 2004, *Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality* (ASHRAE, 2004)

10 CFR Part 435 *Energy Conservation Voluntary Performance Standards for New Buildings; Mandatory for Federal Buildings*. www.wbdg.org "Mandates/References", "Federal Mandates", "Code of Federal Regulations". Includes mandatory standards for federal residential facilities.

Department of Defense [DOD] Instruction [DODI] 1010.15, *Smoke-Free DOD Facilities Management* (Department of Defense, 02 Jan 2001). DoD implementation of EO 13058 *Protecting Federal Employees and the Public From Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace* (White House, 13 August 1997).

Army Policy and Mandates

Memorandum, DAIM-ZA, Subject: *Sustainable Management of Waste in Military Construction, Renovation, and Demolition Activities* (06 February 2006) http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/fd/docs/C&D_encl.pdf

Mandates that all new construction, renovation and demolition projects include contract performance requirements to divert as a minimum 50% of non-hazardous construction and demolition (C&D) debris from landfill disposal.

ECB 2006-7R Army Standard for Urinals (09 AUG2006) www.hnd.usace.army.mil/techinfo "Publications", "Engineering and Construction Bulletins". Mandates waterless urinals beginning FY10.

Army Energy Campaign Plan: <http://hqda-energypolicy.pnl.gov/programs/plan.asp> Sets forth army long-term goals and Installation activities for achieving them.

Army Installation Design Standards (Headquarters, Department of the Army, [HQDA], 3 May 2004) www.idsarmy.hqda.pentagon.mil Template and guidance for Army Installation Design Guides.

Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding. Signatory agencies commit to federal leadership in the design, construction, and operation of High-

Performance and Sustainable Buildings. A major element of this strategy is the implementation of common strategies for planning, acquiring, siting, designing, building, operating, and maintaining High Performance and Sustainable Buildings. See *Technical Guidance for Implementing the Federal Leadership in Heating Performance and Sustainable Buildings Memorandum of Understanding*, <http://www.wbdg.org/sustainablemou/>

United States Green Building Council/LEED

USGBC Website – <http://www.usgbc.org>

[LEED-NC \(New Construction\) v.2.2 Rating System, October 2005 -- https://www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=1095](https://www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=1095)

[LEED-NC v.2.2 Registered Project Checklist -- https://www.usgbc.org/FileHandling/show_general_file.asp?DocumentID=1096](https://www.usgbc.org/FileHandling/show_general_file.asp?DocumentID=1096)

LEED-NC v.2.2 Reference Guide – Available by purchase from the USGBC at: <http://www.usgbc.org/b2c/b2c/mainFS.jsp>

LEED Letter Templates – Use of LEED Letter Templates for projects not registered with USGBC is a copyright infringement and is not permitted. Samples of the templates are available for review only at: <http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=1447>. (Fully functional access to LEED On-Line is only available to projects registered with the USGBC.)

LEED Credit Interpretations (CIRs) – Available on the members only side of the USGBC website. Click 'My Account' from the USGBC main web page (log-in and look for CIRs under 'My Resources.'

LEED Application Guide for Multiple Buildings and On-Campus Building Projects https://www.usgbc.org/FileHandling/show_general_file.asp?DocumentID=1097. Provides direction in applying LEED-NC v2.1 and v2.2 to projects in a campus or multi-building setting such as corporate campuses, college campuses, and government installations (i.e. there is one owner or common property management and control).

Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG) www.wbdg.org

The WBDG is a web-based portal providing government and industry practitioners one-stop access to up-to-date information on a wide range of building-related guidance, criteria and technology from a 'whole buildings' perspective. Development of the WBDG is a collaborative effort among federal agencies, private sector companies, non-profit organizations and educational institutions. In addition to a wide range of design information, WBDG includes links to federal Executive Orders, Code of Federal Regulations and Construction Criteria Base (CCB). CCB is an electronic library of construction guide specifications, manuals, standards and many other essential criteria documents from participating federal agencies.

Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG): *Design Guidance*, <http://www.wbdg.org/design/>

Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG): *Tools - LEED® Version 2.1 Credit / WBDG Resource Page Matrix*, <http://www.wbdg.org/tools/leed.php?a=1>

WBDG, *Project Management – Project Planning & Development – Building Commissioning*, <http://www.wbdg.org/project/buildingcomm.php>

WBDG, *Project Management*, <http://www.wbdg.org/project/index.php>

WBDG, *Tools – LEED-DOD Antiterrorism Standards Tool*, http://www.wbdg.org/tools/leed_atfp_rp.php?l=ss-2

General Resources

Sustainable Design - General

Office of the Federal Environmental Executive. www.ofee.gov OFEE's mission is to advocate, coordinate, and assist environmental efforts of the federal community in waste prevention, recycling, affirmative procurement of CPG items, and the acquisition of recycled and environmentally preferable products and services. General reference with links.

Engineer Knowledge Online (EKO) Portal Sustainable Design and Development (SDD) Resource <https://eko.usace.army.mil/fa/sdd/> Contains several links to SDD resources.

ERDC/CERL TR 06 1 (Draft), *Implementation of the U. S. Green Building Council's LEED® as the Army's Green Building Rating System*, January 2006 -- <http://www.cecer.army.mil/techreports/ERDC-CERL-TR-06-1/ERDC-CERL-TR-06-1.pdf> This work compares the SPiRiT and LEED rating systems and makes recommendations regarding further development and implementation, including the adoption of LEED NC (New Construction) without modification or supplement. This work also reviewed 40 sample projects to reveal patterns of successful LEED® use within the Army.

DA Pamphlet [DA PAM] 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement* (HQDA, 17 January 2002) www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/p200_1.pdf Provides detailed guidance to support implementation of AR 200-1 to include: water resources management, oil and hazardous substances spills, hazardous materials management, hazardous and solid waste management, air pollution, environmental noise management, asbestos management, radon reduction, pollution prevention, environmental restoration, environmental quality technology, automated environmental management systems, the Army environmental program in foreign countries, and other miscellaneous topics.

Site Development

Engineering Pamphlet 1110-1-16 [EP], *Engineering and Design—Handbook for the Preparation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans for Construction Activities* (HQUSACE, 28 February 1997). www.usace.army.mil/publications/eng-pamphlets/ep1110-1-16/toc.htm

[UFC 3-210-06A](#), *Site Planning and Design* (by reference TM 5-803-14 Site Planning and Design) (HQDA, 16 January 2004).

[UFC 3-210-10](#), *Design: Low Impact Development Manual* (HQDA, 25 October 2004).

[UFC 3-230-14A](#), *Evaluation Criteria Guide for Water Pollution Prevention Control and Abatement Programs* (HQDA, 16 January 2004).

Energy

DOD Instruction 4170.11, *Installation Energy Management* (DOD, 13 October 2004). http://army-energy.hqda.pentagon.mil/policies/4170_11.asp Provides procedures for DOD installation energy management and pertains to all phases of administration, planning, programming, budgeting, operations, maintenance, training and material acquisition activities that impact the supply, reliability and consumption of energy at DOD installations.

[UFC 3-400-01](#), *Design Energy Conservation* (HQDA, 5 July 2002).

[UFC 3-401-01FA](#), *Utility Monitoring Control Systems* (HQDA, 1 March 2005).

[UFC 3-410-01FA](#), *Design: Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning* (HQDA, 15 May 2003).

[UFC 3-440-01](#), *Design: Active Solar Preheat Systems* (HQDA, 14 June 2002).

[UFC 3-440-03N](#), *Design: Passive Solar Buildings* (HQDA, 16 January 2004).

[UFC 3-440-04N](#), *Design: Solar Heating of Buildings and Domestic Hot Water* (HQDA, 16 January 2004).

[UFC 3-440-06](#), *Cooling Buildings by Natural Ventilation* (HQDA, 16 January 2004).

[UFC 4-826-10](#), *Refrigeration Systems for Cold Storage* (HQDA, 10 July 2002).

Materials

[UFC 1-900-01](#), Selection of Methods for the Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling of Demolition Waste (DA, 1 December 2002).

Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) www.wbdg.org/ccb

UFGS are non-proprietary guide specifications covering a broad range of products and systems and incorporating agency-specific guidance and many sustainability updates. They are used and maintained by USACE, NAVFAC, AFCEA and NASA.

UFGS are in the process of being updated to include Specifier notes relating to all current EPA CPG product designations, but this process is not complete yet. Designer **MUST** address EPA CPG requirements in specifications on a product-by-product basis.

UFGS 01 33 29 *LEED™ Documentation*. This section includes overview and documentation requirements plus credit-specific requirements.

UFGS 01 62 35 *Recycled/Recovered Materials*. This section addresses EPA CPG compliance requirements.

UFGS 02 42 00 *Construction and Demolition Waste Management*. For DB and DBB use. This section includes requirement for waste management plan, diversion requirements and reporting.

UFGS 23 08 00.00 10 *Commissioning of HVAC Systems*. This section includes qualifications, standards and documentation, also includes several test checklists. Because it is limited to HVAC only it **does not** by itself satisfy the LEED fundamental commissioning requirement. Commissioning of other LEED required systems and coordination of documentation associated with this additional commissioning must be addressed.

USACE LEED Credit Documentation Tools

LEED 2.2 Project Checklist. USACE Project Checklist spreadsheet for LEED 2.2 is available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> to edit to create project-specific document.

LEED 2.2 Documentation Requirements and Submittals Checklist. USACE Spreadsheet is available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> to fill in for project submittals.

Commissioning Plan Document for LEED Fundamental Commissioning USACE template available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> to edit to create project-specific document.

Owners Project Requirements Document for LEED Fundamental Commissioning. USACE template available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> for Design Agent/Owner to edit to create project-specific document. Completed document should be included in DB RFPs or provided to Design Team at start of design.

Basis of Design Document for LEED Fundamental Commissioning. USACE template available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> for Designer of Record to edit to create project-specific document.

LEED 2.2 Glazing Factor Tabulation Spreadsheet available at <http://en.sas.usace.army.mil> for PDT use in support of Daylighting credit